

lency of genius, a spotless life, and qualities so calculated to win the affection and regard of all with whom he is called into association, that his native State, placing him as she does in the highest class of her favorite sons, will scarcely consent that the ripe years of his life shall be withdrawn altogether from her service, and that of the people of the United States. Adorning and filling, as he would with eminent distinction, the most exalted offices that his fellow-citizens can bestow, their hope is certainly as general as it is reasonable and just, that none of the accidents which hang upon all human footsteps may withhold him from the honorable discharge of those public trusts which are conferred, by the willing suffrages of free people, upon those among them who have been found to be the most deserving.

In personal appearance and deportment, few men blend more simplicity and dignity; and as a public speaker, his manner is singularly prepossessing. Though not hasty or unusually rapid, his lively imagination and success in happy illustration give to his speeches, even when least premeditated, an attractive variety, aptness, and ease, and make him one of the most fortunate of orators in occasional addresses to popular bodies, as he has been of the most successful in scenes requiring the highest talents for debate. To letters he is known to have always been as much devoted; as occupations of an otherwise active life would permit. His numerous political papers give evidence of an excellent style; and it is not many years since his occasional contributions in the various branches of elegant literature were to be found in the publications of the day. If the wish may be fairly indulged, that one whose public life has hitherto been so useful, may not be hereafter withdrawn from a participation in public affairs, the hope may be expressed with equal justice, that literature may yet receive from his pen many of those contributions, in which genius and taste are brought to illustrate the dictates of a judgment always enlightened, and the honest sentiments of a generous heart.

We have the pleasure to-day of informing our readers who Mr. Editor Loring is, of whom so much has been said by the whig papers. He was at first stated to be the editor of the "Standard," the organ of the Democratic party at Raleigh, the seat of government of North Carolina; but when the facts are laid before us, it appears that Mr. Loring once conducted the "Standard," but is at present conducting an insignificant paper called the "Independent." The reason he assigns for changing is, that Mr. Van Buren was not the nominee of the Baltimore Convention. If Mr. Loring was not a republican from principle, all we have to say is, that we are rejoiced that he is gone. Our party advocates principles, not men. As for Orator Shinn who has left us for the same cause, we have only to say that he never was a republican from principle, and therefore let him go. But we are far more than compensated for his treachery, by the accession of Mr. Lee to our party, who has heretofore been with the whigs from principle, but he now says the scales have fallen eyes.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

The Black Coons.—A Whig paper (the Transcript) published at Providence, R. I., closes a long article on the glorious prospects of Whiggery as follows: "Every Colored Citizen, therefore, in the State and Union, has the greatest possible interest in securing the election of Henry Clay. Mr. Clay is the only man who has pledged himself openly and candidly to support them in their just and equitable rights. Henry Clay will therefore, receive seven hundred votes from the colored citizens of Rhode Island."

We give it up. Go it, jaw-bone! go it boots!
De nigger vote is quite surprising.
We's all for Clay and Frelinghuysen.

ILLINOIS.—Extract of a letter from "Shawneetown, June 24."
"On our behalf, we send greeting to you and our Democratic brethren of Virginia, the information that Illinois is beyond all doubt good for a Democratic majority of 10 to 15,000 and no mistake. This you may rely upon as a moral certainty. From the adjoining States, the news is equally cheering.—The enthusiasm of the Democrats is beyond all former precedent. Clay will be overwhelmed in the South and West. His friends are fighting with phrenzy and desperation in Kentucky for their very existence."

The Honorable Thomas W. Dorr, of Rhode Island, has been sentenced to prison for life. His offence consisted in aiding to establish a Republica Constitution for that State, in place of the British Charter by which it is now governed; and for this he is incarcerated for life.

JEFFERSONIAN.

RICHARD JACOBS, EDITOR.



JACOBS, MISS.

Thursday, July 18, 1844.

For President,
JAMES K. POLK,
Of Tennessee.

For Vice-President,
GEO. M. DALLAS,
Of Pennsylvania.

Democratic State Electors.

JOSEPH W. MATTHEWS,

of Marshall.

JEFFERSON DAVIS,

of Warren.

JOSEPH BELL,

of Winston.

H. S. FOOTE,

of Hinds.

ARTHUR FOX,

of Lawrence.

R. H. BOONE,

of Tishomingo.

DEMOCRACY.

The principles of the party who are known as democrats, are the principles that conduce most to the ennobling and development of the human mind, and human energies. They are universal and practicable, and their natural tendency is to elevate, and render noble our natures,—grasping in character, applicable alike to the great and small. To be a democrat a man must be a philanthropist, he must be a lover of our kind, he must seek for worth and talent alike in the tapestried halls of the rich, and in the humble cottage of the poor. In governments they reward patriotic merit, whether found in the person of lord or peasant, and visit just retribution on the aberrations of all, whether King or subject. It is a principle common to man, whether found in a republican or tyrannical government. It is the principle that nerved the arm of Tell, and one that animates the breast now, of the liberty-loving and indomitable Swiss. It is such a spirit as induces the cold phlegmatic peasant of England to interpose his strong arm between the British Constitution and the oppressions of the taxed lords of the soil. It is such a principle that fires the Irishman's soul, and makes him turn from his fatherland with the bitter recollections of his struggles for civil and religious liberty, to seek a home and protection where his native genius, and his eloquent pleadings may have full play and effect, in behalf of a cause that does not enslave his mind, and that serves to give him his proper rank in the family of man—a position in which he may feel his responsibility only to his country, and to his God.—How valuable is such a prize as a democratic government? and how powerful should be our efforts to establish such principles, and to perpetuate such a government? We should be slow to make innovations or adopt new theories in our own country, where an effort was made by our ancestors, which was crowned with success, to give to the oppressed of every nation a home and a resting place, where justice should be accessible to all. It was a true democratic spirit that strung their nerves in defence of our land, at Lexington and Yorktown, and induced them to "pledge their lives, fortunes, and sacred honor" to the support of a common cause. Will their sons now forget their toils? Will they prove ungrateful to their memories, by now abandoning the cause for which they periled so much? We answer, never! never! They will prove true to their country, the constitution, and the laws.

We publish to-day the letter of ex-President Van Buren to the Democratic Hickory Club of the city and county of Philadelphia. It breathes the proper spirit, and urges the Democracy only to continue the canvass with the same zeal they have commenced. We also see from the Richmond Enquirer, that John Van Buren, son of the ex-President, is on the stump in New York for Polk and Dallas.

In our columns of to-day will be found the letter of acceptance of the Hon. James K. Polk, in which he says under no consideration will he be a candidate for a second term, he will therefore go into office free to pursue that course he may think best for the interest of his country, and can have no interest in using Executive patronage for his own elevation. The whigs sympathize strongly with Mr. Van Buren at his rejection by the Baltimore Convention, and seem latterly to have discovered his great talents which they never before properly appreciated. We regret that the eminent talents of Mr. Van Buren must be lost to his country, for it will be acknowledged by all who have candor enough to do him that justice he is entitled to at the hands of all parties, that he administered our government with that ability and economy, that did credit to himself and honor to those who elevated him. But notwithstanding all that he has done, we are rejoiced to see the independence with which the Convention acted in selecting another, after Mr. Van Buren had given his opinion on the most important question now agitating the public mind, in opposition to the great majority of his party. If his opinion had been in accordance with his party on that question, (Texas,) he would certainly have been the nominee. But why do the whigs so regret his rejection in the Convention? Is it that patriotic disposition to see merit rewarded, or is it because he would have been more easily defeated, we presume it is the latter. The song of "Van, little Van, you're a used up man," cannot be made to rhyme with either Polk or Dallas.

GENERAL McDUFFIE.

We see from the Richmond Enquirer, that the distinguished South Carolina Senator, General McDuffie, addressed an assembly of 1300 or 1400 at the old Baptist Church, in the city of Richmond, on his way home from Washington city. Mr. Ritchie says: "Though his physical frame is much worn out, his mind still burns with a bright and pure light. His powers of analysis, and withering sarcasm, are of the highest order. The subject he chiefly discussed was the great one of the tariff—and most clearly did he portray to the humblest mind, the oppression and injustice of the odious tariff bill of 1842, in many respects twice as odious as the bill of 1832, against which some of the then Nullifiers of the South, but now the warmest advocates of protection, raised the flag of interposition of State sovereignty.—Most severely but elegantly did he castigate the States Rights men of the former period, who are now hurried by man worship of Henry Clay into the vortex of Federal usurpation, never shall we forget the ridiculous light, in which he presented one of the favorite notions, that high duties make low prices. He expressed his utter astonishment that grown men in the city of Richmond, the capital of a State that had given so many patriots to the Union, should, in their ultra tariff notions, propagate a theory not worthy of a school boy of fifteen.—But we can give no idea of the lucid arguments, the accurate illustrations, the brilliant bursts of eloquence, with which Mr. McD. demolished the protective system, stating among other things, that the South lost annually forty millions which went into the pockets of the North."

We copy an article in to-day's paper from Mr. Brownson's Review, on the subject of the Presidential nominations, (whig). Mr. Brownson has long been known to the reading public as one of the most chaste and beautiful writers in this country. He is a gentleman of such veracity, that the most implicit confidence may be placed in his statements.

W. L. Yancey, Esq., of Wetumpka, Ala., has been nominated to fill the vacancy of member of Congress, occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis. Mr. Yancey, we are informed, is young, but a man of ability; he is of the South Carolina school of politicians.

SCREWS LOOSE—BALL ROLLING—GREAT REACTION IN PUBLIC SENTIMENT. SKINS BRIGHT.

We publish for the benefit of our readers the following names who have made public recantations of Whiggery. Let the coons look over these things and weep. We could add a great many more names to the annexed list, but will have to defer it for the present. The great "Embodiment" of the principles of the Coon party, can solace himself after November, with the reflection that he has come out of this canvass like he has in all the others in which he has embarked, badly distanced. It seems that the facts are against him.

Connecticut—Hon. R. A. Ingersall, Hon. C. A. Ingersall, Hon. Mr. Hamerley, Hon. Abel Cook, Robert G. Scott.
New York—Hon. Gulian Verplank.
Rhode Island—Hon. Wagner Wadell, (Harrison Elector.) Col. S. H. Wales, whig standard bearer of 1840.

Andrew M. Miller, Thomas B. Gill, Adamson Peck, James McDavid and Edward Peck, of Ohio.

Mercer Luminary, formerly a Clay paper, has renounced the Coon.

D. Cepher, Indiana.

Wm F. Parker, James Sterling, New Jersey.

James R. Crane, elected vice-President of Clay Club—no go.

Samuel C. Griffin of Stark County.

Little Rock Times and Advocate, oldest paper in the State has renounced Clay.

500 quakers in Michigan who voted for Harrison, have renounced Clay.

Lucas Burke and James Epperson of Indiana.

Mr. Sherwood, member of the Legislature, and Hon. Judge Todd, of Pennsylvania.

Henry Tabbill of Midina.

John F. Thomas of Allen County, Ohio.

John Featherby of Albany, N. Y., appointed a whig delegate to the Baltimore Convention.

Thomas Aslopp, David W. Estell.

Cleveland Plaindealer, says we have over 100 recantations of whiggery, which the editor promises to publish over their signatures.

The Miami Watchtower gives the following: H. C. Johnson, Samuel Wolf, Linval S. Frizzle.

Joseph Bunker and James Trent.

The Indiana Sentinel contains a list of 130 changes.

The Delphi Oracle records two important accessions, Abner S. Bennett, and Amos Graham.

Col. Sabrisko and Capt. Stockton, N. Jersey.

Theodore Lenwatt, Mark Cox and J. W. Brown, of Baltimore, all Harrison whigs.

W. A. Lindsay, Tenn.

Richard K. Meade, Harrison elector in 1840.

Judge Gholsen, Va.

Hon. Lewis McLane, Delaware.

David W. Eskill, Joseph Estell and John Hobson of Ohio.

Gen. Samuel Fressenden of Maine.

Lucas Buck and Dr. H. L. Terrill of Indiana.

Judge Selliston of Evansville, Ind.

Hon. C. H. Test and sixty others of Wayne, Ind.

Hon. Wm Bryant, Harrison orator in 1840, Major Mercer of Lafayette, Thomas Jarragin of South Bend, and Hon. S. T. Clymer of Elkhart.

Hon. A. H. Chappell, member of Congress, Hon. H. Cobb, Harrison elector in 1840, Hon. Marshall Welborn, Hon. J. C. Alford, and R. W. Flournoy, Georgia.

J. C. Reynald, Richmond, Va.

Orville Bradley, Harrison orator and an influential man of Tenn.

James A. Groves, Esq., whig orator for Attala County, Miss.

DeSoto County, Mi. June 1, '44.

As to the prospect, political, it is truly cheering; the whigs have come over by hundreds. To give you an idea of whig renunciations, I will name a few changes about Salem: Dr. Phillips, Dr. Young, Capt. Mitchell, Nathan Williams, old Mr. Ransom Sullivan and son, two of the Smyths, Waters, Booth, Ashbury, besides several others who say they will not vote for Clay. About 30 whigs in and about Salem, at least one half, have deserted

the whigs; and similar changes have taken place all over the County. But Davis is out making democratic speeches at Hernando. All the Banks' and Olivers, amounting to 10 or 12, of others, have heartily joined us. The prospects are equally fine in Tennessee. We are to have a great mass meeting at which west Tennessee and north Mississippi will assemble. I expect from 10 to 15000 to be present; there are 500 committee men appointed by different associations.

[We take the above from the letter of one of our leading democratic friends the north.]—*Southern Reformer.*

We know several men in private life who were strong and ardent Harrison men in 1840, who now go in for Polk and Texas. But among the men who took a more active part in politics in 1840, we have Daniel Chandler, eloquent and talented lawyer of Mobile, J. W. Lesesne, a fine speaker and a writer, Colonel T. McGinn, and Maj. James Moore all from the same class. Thomas Chilton, of Talladega, formerly member of Congress from Kentucky, Thomas M. Peters, the whig sub-editor of Lawrence County, and Gen. Crabb and W. R. Smith, of Tuscaloosa, besides Colonel J. M. Boling in Lowndes and a host of names of private individuals all through south Alabama. Thus we go. Victory is before us; our opponents half beaten already. Forward.—*Ala. Adv.*

We take pleasure in publishing the following letter, from a gentleman whose name is in our possession, and who will be given to any who desire it, only because it sustains the article we published concerning the views of Mr. McMahon, but because it gives names of other prominent gentlemen who have left the ranks of the federalists and joined those that rally around standard of "Young Hickory."—*[Hartford Times.]*

BALTIMORE, JUNE 11, 1844.

Editor of Hartford Times:

My attention has just been directed to the following paragraph, extracted from the Hartford Journal:

"ANOTHER LIE NAILED.—We have not room to notice more than half falsehoods with which the local organs are teeming. It will be recalled that a short time since, they published the Times amongst the rest a declaration that J. L. V. McMahon, of Baltimore, whom they represented as President of the whig National Convention of 1840, had 'renounced' Clay and the whig party, and gone to locofocoism. Mr. McMahon seen fit to contradict the story, over our signature, in the Baltimore Advertiser. He is now, as he ever has been, the devoted supporter of Henry Clay and whig principles."

A more palpable falsehood was not attempted to be practiced upon the dulity of the public. Mr. McMahon address a note to the editors of the Baltimore Republican, in which he stated that under no circumstances could support Mr. Clay or Van Buren; since the nomination of 'Young Hickory,' he will not have a firmer or steadfast friend than John V. L. McMahon, in Maryland. It is a fabrication the part of the editor of the Hartford Journal, to state that 'he is a firm supporter of Mr. Clay.' There is not in the allegation, and as a personal friend of Mr. McMahon, I deny the charge. The thrill of his eloquence, will, in a short time, be exerted in behalf of 'Young Hickory,' Dallas and Van Buren. The whigs are so much chagrined they should loose their men, who 1840 stood by them, that the only way by which they can escape the charge of inconsistency in principle as well practice is, to deny the fact and utter wilful falsehood.

While I am addressing you on this subject, I would remark that this is the only prominent change in our half. Elias Brown and David Steele the former an Harrison elector in 1840 and the latter one in 1840, both have renounced Clay and rallied under the banner of 'Polk and Dallas.' G. H.

"The Cry is Still They Come." We cut the following from the Maryland Miss., Expounder:

Messrs. Editors:—I see the Standard man is a good deal troubled because of my anvil flashed in the paragon of the Democratic glorification. Now, I want to explain the reason. In 1840, I used to fire these same anvil, [swivels.] for 'Tippecanoe, Tyler too,' and since then, like a many others that I know, I have the true character of modern whig and now I go for 'Young Hickory and true Democracy.' But one of anvil got so used to whig jubilation 1840 that now and then it goes off a buzzing noise like cider fizzing round a bung. JOHN ROBERTSON